PEAKE'S TERRO-METALLIC, DRAIN, AND CONDUIT PIPES;

ROOFING, RIDGING, PAVING, AND OTHER TILES;

BUILDING, PAVING, AND MANY-FORMED BRICKS, &c.

Of at least One Hundred Sorts and Sizes.

THOMAS PEAKE,

4 WHARF, MACCLESFIELD-STREET SOUTH, CITY-ROAD BASIN, LONDON,

A CENTRAL SITUATION,

AND THE TILERIES, TUNSTALL, STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES,

Begs to remark that his Establishment was founded upwards of a century since, and for forty years has been carried on by his late Father and Himself. That during the last thirty years he has introduced his Manufactures into the metropolis of the Cotton Department of British enterprize Manchester, and other parts of the Country, with complete success, where they continue to be duly appreciated. That the cost of transit has been of late so reduced, as to enable him to keep a respectable assortment in London, where he used to supply Messrs. Wyatt, Parker, and Co. as agents, but now superintends the Trade personally, and from which he has observed in Town as well as in other places, he cannot doubt but that his Terro-Metallic goods will be as generally adopted as they shall become known. That he is sincerely grateful to his numerous customers for their favours during so long a period, and respectfully assures them, as well as the Public generally, that they may rely upon the advantages derived from his extensive experience for a third of a century being continually exerted to merit their future confidence and support. No MATERIAL, he submits, can be more bearable than his Terro-Metallic to mould into an almost infinite variety of articles, required either at home or abroad, by the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, Civil Engineers, Architects, and Builders;—also by the Owners and Occupiers generally of Land, Mines, Buildings, Gardens, and other Property. The late Mr. Loudon, the late Mr. Telford, C.E., and the Incorporated Church Building Society commended other persons and institutions have borne very important testimony to the excellence of this material. Its colour, cleanliness, strength, efficiency, durability, and easy adaptation, are great desiderata, and the surveyor to the honourable Court of Sewers for Westminster, in last, wrote,—"I consider they" (viz., the Terro-metallic Pipes) "are admirably adapted, from their material and strength, as well as from their straightness and smoothness, for house and other drains." Surely STRENGTH, STRAIGHTNESS, and SMOOTHNESS, are not ordinary characteristics! The Terro-Metallic has NECESSARILY a Firm Body, intense heat being indispensable to fuse its surfaces, forming thereby a natural and estimable glaze; this glaze, however, being natural, will expand or contract with the body, and consequently the articles will remain uninjured: but this is not always the case when bodies are covered with artificial glazes. The variety of ordinary and unsuited earths, of which bodies are formed, to receive upon their surfaces glazings by means of foreign agents,—such as salt smear or wash,—will not stand the great degree of heat needful to bring the Terro-Metallic to its admirable compactness, solidity, and strength; and many clays would be thereby reduced from a large article or vessel into a bit of shapeless scoria. Experiments have demonstrated this to be a fact, and they could be easily repeated. Indeed, persons in the habit of using brown glazed bottles, milk pans, stews, pots or mugs, need not be informed of the DIFFERENCE of bodily texture prevalent in such articles, and inseparable from UNCERTAINTY as to their durability; an uncertainty which increases by competition, but is by no means so important in household vessels, as in articles designed for permanent work beneath our streets and buildings. It is submitted, therefore, that Terro-Metallic Pipes are, for obvious reasons, a desideratum for purposes such as drains or conduits, not only on account of acids being innocuous, even to the body, or that the pipes may be laid near the surface of any street or road without risk of injury by heavily laden carriages passing over them, but also because they may be laid in newly-formed ground without danger of fracture or breaking line by subsidence. The sorts of these pipes are roomy and deep, with well-formed shoulders, which are of a piece with them, not stuck to them after they are made. It is also further submitted that the Terro-Metallic cannot fail to take preference against every other material of inferior firmness, solidity, and strength of bodily texture, in proportion as the Public shall severally have an opportunity to judge for itself by examining and comparing it in every point of view with all competing materials, and deciding according to their intrinsic merits respectively.

The colours of the PLAIN TILES for roofs are either Blue, Brindled, or Red. They are neither nailed nor pegged, but are hung upon oaken laths, 1 inch by 3-4ths of an inch, by knobs, which take firmer hold, as the wind lifts the lower end of the Tiles. Hence, and considering the fold of 7 inches, the security of such covering in exposed situations and stormy weather. RIDGES, HIPS, AND VALLIES are neatly tiled, superseding the use of Lead, which is liable to be either stolen or perforated by worms. Plain Tiles, of some antiquity and comparatively rude manufacture, in the Midland Counties, are still effectual upon roofs where they have lain undisturbed for ages. The mansion called Turnhurst, the last residence of the celebrated civil engineer, Brindley, is a remarkable instance. Studley Hall, lately occupied by her Majesty the Queen Dowager, the seats of Earl Talbot and Lord Hatherton, also churches and other valuable buildings, are covered with Plain Tiles 11 inches by 7; inches by 7-16ths of an inch, of which 1,200 lay 100 square feet, at 3-inch gauge, and weigh from 35 to 37 cwt. Bricklayers usually do both tiling and pointing. The Incorporated Church Building Society prefer Plain Tiles to all other materials, excepting Lead and Copper. The Duke of Devonshire and Sutherland are the habitual users of Terro-Metallic articles, and pipes in the neighbourhoods of Chatsworth and Trentham, of Mr. Peake's manufacture, probably the best as well as most varied specimens of tiled roofs in the world. Travellers, who immediately after hurricanes have traversed districts where Thatch and all kinds of Slates have been used, as well as those Tiles, have no doubt observed the damage sustained by roofs of other materials, whilst Terro-Metallic Tiles' roofs were unimpaired. Consequently, the latter are preferred in the black or midlands of Staffordshire, Derbyshire, &c. Having regard to the strength of timber required for Plain Tiles, it may be acceptable to describe one of two similar roofs, which stand perfectly, although affected by very different degrees of heat and cold from the manufacturing operations carrying on under them. The building is 300 feet long and 18 feet wide, without partition. No stronger timber is used than red deals, 11 inches by 3 inches. The principals are 10½ feet apart; there are two side trees on each side, 3½ inches by 2 inches; the spars are 3 inches by 2½ inches, and 15 inches apart. The laths are each 1 inch by 3-4ths of an inch. The pitch is between a third and a quarter. The Tiles keep the interior of buildings comparatively warm in winter and cool in summer, and thereby preserve the timber of the roof. Their appearance in perspective upon buildings erected in the Early English style is appropriate; the effect is varied also by the drops, or lower ends of the tiles, being moulded to numerous designs, "shewing off some of the most pleasing alternations of straight and waved lines." The PLAIN TILES are both of the usual form, and of a new pattern, which (at light coast) give a marked character to the pointing of such edifices as they cover. The latter is considered the best, being much larger and bolder than has been the case usually. GRECIAN AND ITALIAN TILES are furnished, with weather step or rib and groove in the lap, forming a beautiful and almost everlasting covering. Of the different kinds it has been said, "In short, we consider them as the best of all coverings for roofs, whether of small or large buildings." RIDGE AND HIP TILES are plain, capped, rolled tops, also grooved to receive various patterns of vertical ornaments: the saddles are moulded to suit the angle formed by the roof; they are made in one piece, and nail fastened at the angle with bits of iron, like slate ridges, to come apart as soon as the slips shall rust away; the pitch should be stated in the order. The rolls are hollow, admitting a circular rod of any length, to be passed through them. VALLEY TILES are equally efficient and more economical and durable than Lead. Zinc, &c. PAVING TILES consist of Squares, Blue and Red, of several sizes, of octagon and small squares of different colours; of hexagons, of diamonds, and neatly worked thin floor-bricks, for intersection with each other, to form a variety of pleasing pavements. To lay these Tiles, make the ground solid, and spread a little sand or fine furnace ash over it; place the Tiles upon mortar, or other material, thinly spread, but keep the joints free, and fill them afterwards with sharp sand, which should be spread over the Tiles, and swept to and fro for a few days with a besom. Lay boards upon the Tiles to walk upon until the mortar, or other material in which they shall be laid, is set firmly. Square Tiles, 6 inches by 6 inches, and 1¼ to 1½ inches thick, are extensively used in the floors of Fire-proof Warehouses at the ports of Liverpool, Hull, and Preston; also for all the floors of Fire-proof Cotton Mills and other large buildings. Compared with speaking these tiled floors yield neither sand nor dust; the bearings and axles of machinery, therefore, as well as the cotton, silk, woollen, or other fabric being wrought by it, suffer less injury by these floors than any other. Smaller squares, and other forms of Tiles, are used to pave Aisles in Churches, Entrance-halls, Household Rooms in Farmeries, and other respectable Dwellings, Cottages, Kitchens, Cellars, Schools, &c. They are easily cleaned, even from grease.

BRICKS, to any reasonable dimensions, are supplied; those 9¼ inch by 4½ inch by 2 7-8ths, are in great request for Tunnels, Bridges, Canal-locks, fire-set-walls, and various works upon Railways, Canals, &c. In distant localities, where the carriage is expensive, these Bricks are restricted to a facing of brick breadth. Also, FIRE BRICKS, FRONT BRICKS, CLINKER BRICKS, WAREHOUSE, and BARN-FLOOR BRICKS, and PAVING BRICKS for Courts, Areas, Cottages, Footpaths, and Channels; NOSED BRICKS, i.e. one corner rounded; SEMI-CIRCULAR BRICKS, to erect Columns or Cope walls; Bricks champhered to the angle of an OCTAGON; Bricks champhered to angles of Gables, and useful to draw a curve ring over horizontal Flues; Bricks for PLINTHS to Patterns; KEY-STONE or WEDGE-LIKE (longitudinally or transversely) BRICKS for Arches. Called "RUBBERS" for fine Work would be made to Patterns or Sketches.

SOCKET PIPES for DRAINS, CONDUITS, FLUES, &c. may be had of different diameters, from 2 inches to 14 inches, increasing in thickness in proportion as the diameter is extended, and in lengths not exceeding 2' inches net: these Sockets are deep, neatly formed in the substance of the Pipe, and not stuck to it afterwards. The joints are made tight with a little Roman cement or good mortar. If desired, any form or size of Pipe would be perforated with holes, widening from the exterior to the interior surfaces. Being of true circular form and neat workmanship, smooth inside, which is well covered by the natural, efficient, and durable glaze, they resist the commonly injurious effects of atmosphere, and of mineral or other fluids or acids. These Pipes are very desirable, as they are in extensive and increasing demand, for small Sewers, Drains, Conduits, Flues, &c., instead of Brickwork, which must be erected of a bore fifty per cent. larger than the Pipes in diameter to equal them in efficiency. Also, CONICAL, REBATED, and PLAIN PIPES, of various diameters and lengths. The different forms of Pipes when divided longitudinally into halves, before they are fired, make superior surface Channels, especially adapted to convey water down the slopes of railway and other works. The Pipes, Bricks, and other articles have been, and continue to be in extensive use in the construction and draining of railway and other important works, a proof of the estimation in which they are held by the Engineers.

THE SKIRTING TILES protect the Plaster on the Walls, and make a neat and durable finish. Vermin cannot harbour about them, and Oil paint of any colour they will take and retain for a long time. GARDEN-WALK EDGING, either with a bead along the top or an Ogl, has a neat appearance, and holds up the soil, but does not shelter insects; it is the best and cheapest material for the purpose on account of its durability. DRAIN GRATES are intended to prevent Leaves, Straws, Sticks, and other things from choking Drains; they are suited to gravelled-walks in Parks, Pleasure-grounds, Gardens, Cemeteries, as well as Streets, Scullories, Courts, Areas, and all other places where water enters Drains. CHANNEL BRICKS supplied of different lengths, breadths, and patterns, to lay in any place paved with flag or other material where water is to be carried off. WALL-COPING, of several patterns and dimensions, calculated to preserve walls, and especially those built of bricks of questionable durability; one of the patterns, with Bridge Tiles over the joints, is uniform with the Grecian Tiles for Roofs. CHIMNEY-TOPS are manufactured to suit Customers, a few patterns are always ready for sale. Many smoky chimneys, which had not been benefitted by any other means, have been cured by a roomy Pipe three feet long, pierced all over with holes, 11 inch diameter.

PUGGING TILES are of various patterns, to place in partitions; also, under chamber floors to prevent the noise of one room from being an annoyance in others. KILN-FLOOR TILES are of two sizes, viz., 9 inches and 12 inches square, and well pierced; they are used to pave Kilns for drying and seasoning Malt, Grain, &c., as well as Wool and other materials used by manufacturers and others. FLUE COVERS are either oblong or square, about 2 inches thick, and of different sizes; they are used to lay over horizontal Flues, extending from centre to centre of the mid-feathers or partition-walls. DRAINING SHELLS, whose form is well known to be like a horse-shoe, if one, looks at the end or transverse section of the Tile, are of three sizes, viz., 9½ inches, 8½ inches, and 4½ inches across the feet or bottom. Of Terro-Metallic the shells are very durable, and are usually placed in the drains upon damaged Roof-tiles of the same material.

CHIMNEY AND OTHER FUNNEL LININGS, instead of parged, are a desideratum in consequence, 1st, of its being illegal as well as inhuman to employ climbing-boys; 2nd, of smoky chimneys and down-draughts, owing to defects in the joints of the brick-work between the flues, and the parged having perished; and, 3rd, of many and disastrous fires arising from the latter defects. These Linings are composed of a peculiar mixture for heat and cold; they are of different dimensions and forms of area, and are unquestionably deserving of attention from all who are erecting or altering chimneys; they have been extensively used in some parts of the kingdom for many years past, and with entire satisfaction.

HOW TO CUT OR FIT TERRO-METALLIC WARE: rule upon the edges and surfaces of the article the line of division, proposed, then with the cutting end of a brick-hammer, or other instrument made as sharp as possible, chip along such lines to the depth of one-tenth or one-eighth of an inch, without omitting any part, and always deepest at the arrises. This done, the article will divide under a few slight taps with the edge of a trowel, or other similar tool in weight proportioned to the size and thickness of the article. TO PRESERVE THE COLOUR of the articles, care should be taken not to expose them to lime or other similar dust, or to mortar, the stains from which cannot be removed. Ridging or Hip Tiles should be pointed early on a fine day, and in mortar almost black with smith's refuse or furnace sand.

THE TILERIES ARE SITUATED near the centre of the Kingdom, about Three Furlongs from the Main Line of the North Staffordshire Railway, with which it is to be connected as soon as finished by a private branch, and along the margin of the Grand Trunk Canal from the Trent to the Mersey, rendering transit both expeditious and cheap to the port of Liverpool, and moderate to all other parts of the empire. FOR EXPORTATION TO THE BRITISH COLONIES, and Foreign Countries generally, MERCHANTS in Liverpool and Glasgow, especially will find these goods eligible articles of assortment. A good and secure conveyance of THE MANUFACTURER IS NOT IN THE CARRYING TRADE, and therefore cannot undertake carriage of his goods, excepting to deliver them alongside of carriages, boats, or railway trucks at his own wharfs or branch railway, at which time he expects them to be signed for "in good condition," and responsibility to end as far as he is concerned. POSSIBLE VARIATION IN SIZE OF ARTICLES—PIPES, as well as other things contained in the lists, may vary more or less from the stated dimensions and weights; they are, however, not unreasonable circumstances, getting sufficiently fair, it is hoped, for general purposes. PURCHASERS NOT TO PICK THE ARTICLES, which are sorted "ACCORDING TO THE CUSTOMS OF THE BRICK AND TILE TRADE," as soon as drawn out of the ovens, and having been placed upon the works or other premises in the usual manner, they are not to be picked, but taken all together as far as the number required; still, purchasers may select any of the lots to be supplied from, provided they do not reject any of the articles. NEW, UNDESIGNED ARTICLES, AND ALTERATION NUISANCE TO EXTRA CHARGES for new moulds entering others, and for extra labour in inspecting, picking, dividing, or altering any article from the established form or size. NUMBER IN COUNT is ten times ten in a hundred, ten of which make a thousand. TERMS RESPECTING CREDIT, SPECIAL CONTRACTS, AND PAYMENT, must be regulated principally by the nature of the disbursements in the trade, and partly by such special bargains as the manufacturer may enter into; Excise, Wages, and other out-goings, are prompt and without abatement, consequently special bargains are to be strictly fulfilled by purchasers in all points of view, payment to be made punctually and without abatement, according to such special agreement, and generally in all other cases the prices as per lists respectively, as well as charges for new or alter-ed moulds, are to be paid for on or before delivery in cash, without discount, premium, or abatement, or the respective items to be subject to interest at the rate of 5l. per cent. per annum, until paid. REFERENCE INDISPENSABLE in special bargains, or any other instance where goods are to be delivered before they shall be paid for. LETTERS MAY BE ADDRESSED to either No. 4 Wharf, Macclesfield-street South, City-road Basin, London; or to The Tileries, Tunstall, Staffordshire Potteries.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS, NOTICES, &c.

"I consider they," the Terro-Metallic Drain Pipes, "are admirably adapted, from their material and strength, as well as from their straightness and smoothness, for house and other drains."—*Extract from a Letter from John Phillips, Esq., Surveyor to the Honourable Commissioners of Sewers for Westminster and part of Middlesex*, 1836.

"I beg to call the attention of the Court to the necessity of its taking steps to procure immediately a further supply of straight and curved Lengths of Terro-Metallic Drain Pipes, of 9 inches diameter, with Socket Joints, as those now in store will soon be worked up. It is also desirable to procure some with Bevelled Ends to suit the sides of the Sewers" and others of a funnel shape, similar to the small-sized Terro-Metallic Pipes, called Gully Drains. Fig. 5 shews the mode, by means of pipes, of connecting private drains with new sewers; and as it is essential, both as regards economy and sound construction, that they should be worked in the side walls whilst sewers are being constructed, I propose that a large quantity of them should also be procured. " " " I also propose that in lieu of using bricks, as at present, for connecting private drains with the sewers already constructed, the connections be formed, after Midsummer day next, by means of Terro-Metallic Pipes."—*Extract from a Report by the above-named Gentleman, dated 1st May*, 1840.

"The Bricks, being made of clay peculiarly good in quality and triturated by machinery." "The peculiar machinery for this process was erected by Mr. Telford, but was removed at the completion of his work. The advertiser has not seen such machinery either before or since," "and, being carefully moulded and burnt, are, in fact, the best Newcastle blue brick, the hardest and most durable of any made in England."—*Life of Telford, page 77.*

"The best external coverings is Lead, which should not be less than seven pounds to the foot; or Copper, not less than twenty-two ounces to the foot. Blue Tiles " " " are perhaps the next best coverings," &c., of roofs, "more cheap and *Improvements from the Incorporated Church Building Society, published in "The Builder" of the 16th of May*, 1840, *page 232.*

"The Red sand," south of Tunstall, on the long-level-ity which reaches to the banks of the canal, are the extensively workers called THE TILERIES. The clay on this brow has a semi-vitreous quality; it has been partially worked for a century past, but of late years its manufactured products have risen into increased importance, and are forwarded to distant parts of the kingdom; consisting of Tiles,

Quarries, Building and Flooring Bricks, Pipes for conveying water, and other similar articles of very superior hardness and durability. At these works steam-engines are used for crushing and preparing the clay."—*History, &c., of the Borough of Stoke-upon-Trent, by John Ward, Esq., page* 100. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. 1843.

"A mode of Tiling adopted by the ancients, and of which there are specimens still to be found in Rome, is thus described by Borgnis ('Traité de Construction,' p. 283), a description follows, with plans and sections of the 'Italian' Tiles, 2 H and 2 C, p. 266, and sec. 1281:—'the mode of Tiling exhibited in the Temple of Diana Propylea, is given in the engravings of that Temple in the Unedited Antiquities of Attica.' After describing this mode of 'Grecian Tiling, D 2 and I 2, with plans and sections, it is stated that "the effect of these Tiles is very pretty, and, from situations of them might be seen in Villas and cottages with excellent effect."—P. 268, and sec. 1289.

"Which (viz., Flat or Plain Roof Tiles, with lower ends ornamental) would produce an agreeable shade, shewing off some of the most pleasing alternations of straight and waved lines that this species of material is capable of producing." P. 220, and sec. 600, where the Tiles are figured.

"The Tiles being formed of Terro-Metallic Earth, have nearly that of the colour of cast-iron; they are almost equally hard, and tough, from their nature, be incomparably more durable. In short, we consider them as the best of all coverings for roofs, whether of small or large buildings. There are suitable Ridge-Tiles, Hip-Tiles, Valley-Tiles, and many others, all manufactured by Mr. Peake, in the same superior style."—*Pages* 646, *and sec.* 1208, *London's Encyclopædia of Cottage, Farm, and Villa Architecture. Longman and Co.*, 1833.

"Every thing tending to facilitate the sweeping of chimneys by machinery is now peculiarly deserving of public attention. We have been much interested by the sight of a newly-introduced material for lining flues, invented and manufactured by Mr. Thomas Peake, of Tunstall, Staffordshire, whose various important Terro-Metallic improvements are so popularly known through 'London's Encyclopædia.' This species of piping is so exceedingly cheap that it will cause no very material additional expense in the construction of chimneys; it can sustain no injury from the action of fire, and as it presents a perfectly smooth channel for the sweeping machine, so it also requires less frequent cleansing than a common chimney, as it after is no lodgment for soot."—*Sanitary Inst.* 14th *Dec.* 1841.

LISTS TO CONTAIN NEARLY ALL THE ARTICLES, WITH OTHER DETAILS RESPECTING THEM, ARE TO BE READY FOR DISTRIBUTION IN A SHORT TIME.

Reference to sketches of some of the articles:—They are to a scale of 3-4ths of an inch to a foot, or thereabouts.

No. 1. Plain Roofing Tiles.
No. 2. Ornamental Roofing Tiles of 12 patterns.
A A 2. Plain Tiles.
2 H } Italian Tiles.
2 C }
D 2 } Grecian Tiles.
E 2 }
2 D. Grecian Ridge.
2 E. Grecian Eaves Tile.
3. Plain Gable Tile.
A 3. Italian Ridge.
No. 4. Capped Ridge Tile.
5. Plain Ridge.
G 5 to F F 5. Plain Saddle, grooved for ornaments.
C 5 to F F 5. Rolled Saddle, grooved for ornaments.
H 5. Pyramid Ridge.
G 5. Vandyke Ridge.
D 5. Trefoil Ridge.
E 5. Fleur-de-lis Ridge.
F 5. Fleur-de-lis Ridge.
F F 5. Fleur-de-lis Ridge.
G 5. Inverted Arch Ridge.
A 6. Capped Ridge.
A 6. Gothic Cap Ridge.
7. Rolled Top Ridge.
10. Quoined Hips.
11. Quoined Valleys.
A 12 } Paving Tiles.
B 12 }
C 12. }
D 12. } Paving Tiles.
16. Paving Tiles.
A 18. Paving Tiles.
No. 16. Paving Tiles.
17. Skirting Tile.
18. Skirting Tile.
19 Skirting Tile
21. Paving Bricks.
22. Channel Brick.
D 22. Channel Tile.
23. Kiln-floor Tile.
40. Wall Coping.
41. Wall Coping.
No. 44. Drain Guard.
46. Garden Edging.
A 46. Garden Edging.
48. Drain Shell.
51. Plain Pipe.
52. Rebated Pipe.
57. Socket Pipe.
61. Conical Pipe.
B 64. Flue Lining.
D 64. Flue Lining.
C 65. Chimney Top.
66. Chimney Top.
67. Chimney Top.
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